

The Washington Times

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SUNDAY, JUNE 13, 1915.

"BUSINESS AS USUAL"

Wheat reached a new low point Friday, while cotton was firm and higher. That has been the general tendency for some time, and it illustrates the danger of imagining that very unusual conditions are likely to continue a very long time in business.

Last autumn there was an instant advance in wheat and recession in cotton values when the war spread to half the world. It was useless to point out, as this paper repeatedly did, that in due time the world would have to use the cotton, and that then its price would come back. People wanted to hold wheat and sacrifice cotton. Fortunately for most of the cotton growers, there was not sufficient market for them even to sacrifice it.

As a result of these conditions, the world plunged into wheat, and cotton was to a considerable extent abandoned. Now the country faces the prospect of a bigger wheat crop even than it raised last year, and wheat is going down while cotton is going up.

It is dangerous to assume even in extraordinary circumstances that business will in the long run be conducted otherwise than "as usual." Things equalize themselves very fast in a world that has as quick touch with all its parts as this world has.

THE WASHINGTON BEAUTY

The news columns of The Times today contain an interesting beauty note from Los Angeles, Cal., where there are now foregathered some forty-odd beautiful girls, representing every State in the Union, the winners in beauty contests conducted by as many newspapers. It shouldn't surprise Washingtonians to be informed that the District of Columbia winner has been declared the most beautiful of all the galaxy of pretty women.

This town has long been noted for its beautiful, charming and graceful women. Washington and The Times entered the nation-wide beauty contest with a "hunch" that its chosen representative would run a close race in the finals with the languid beauties of the South, the breezy beauties of the West and the flax-haired queens of New England—the Beauty Editor informs us, that all the New England winners were blondes.

Miss Ruth Purcell is to be congratulated upon upholding the reputation of the National Capital as the beauty center of the nation. The Times albeit feels a bit proud that through it there should have been selected a charming young woman who passed the rigid censorship of Western judges and came out with first honors. It is an honor worth while to the average woman and with her beauty, we are told, Miss Purcell has charm of manner, common sense, and other womanly qualities which commend her.

"It's a long way to Los Angeles," but Washingtonians generally hold up their own, not matter in what line of endeavor, and hats are off to Miss Purcell.

MEXICO SEEING THE LIGHT

The heads of both factions in Mexico perceive that mere words no longer avail; and that there must be something more than promises to prevent the United States from setting in motion measures for the pacification of their country.

General Villa has responded to President Wilson's message to the Mexican revolutionary leaders, blaming Carranza for the conditions which obtain at present, and while expressing his admiration for the President's sense of justice, declares that the United States has no right to interfere in Mexico's internal affairs. He assigns as the cause of the break between himself and Carranza the first chief's "refusal to take the presidency ad interim and call an election to organize a constitutional civil government."

General Carranza has issued a proclamation, prompted by President Wilson's warning, in which he says that "the national congress will issue the proper call for an election, and the first chief will deliver authority to the person who is elected President." With this proposal there might be arranged a modus vivendi between the two leaders, especially as Villa is inviting a new union of all Mexicans, "and thus united to work together to insure the triumph of revolutionary principles, especially the agrarian problem, and the extension of instruction among the poorer classes."

So far, these are little more than

words, but they indicate that both chieftains realize that Mexico must compose herself or be composed from the outside; and that they both will be brushed aside unless they bend their efforts toward the restoration of order. Both Carranza and Villa acknowledge that the fundamental trouble in Mexico is the virtual serfdom of the masses, and Carranza offers a program for amelioration of the ills that beset the people, by a distribution of government lands and otherwise. The differences that separate Carranza and Villa appear to be principally their ambitions and jealousies.

Carranza seems more conciliatory than has been his wont. He evidently is bidding for recognition from the United States. Villa indicates a bit of defiance toward this country, disputing the right of any foreign country to interfere. He is wasting both time and words when he seeks to debate that question. The American Government has decided that its own interests, as well as the interests of Mexico and of the world, require that anarchy be brought to an end, that nuisance be abated.

Every opportunity has been afforded Carranza and Villa to set up a stable government, one that can discharge its international functions and confidently invite recognition by other powers. Until such a government is established, none will be recognized by this country; but such a government will be erected, even if to do it the intervention of the United States becomes necessary. It is this that Villa and Carranza realize, and the light may lead them into a final and successful effort, and by peaceful rather than by military means, the latter having already failed, to restore Mexico to the society of nations.

THE DIPLOMATIC SITUATION

The press of Germany, the United States and England are entitled to a measure of commendation that they will probably not get, for their moderation in discussing the crisis between this country and Germany. The English press has refrained, as one British newspaper expressed it, from giving advice that America probably didn't want and surely didn't need. The German press has been less bellicose than at any time since the war began; and the American press as a whole has been able to find justification for optimism in circumstances that it may be confessed, have not always seemed to warrant all the cheerfulness expressed.

It is well to look the situation squarely in the face. What is the chance that Germany will be willing to modify her methods of submarine warfare, so as to bring them even within the possible minimum of President Wilson's demands? All the reports that have come out of Germany for months are strengthened by those which come today: that the German nation is as happy over its submarine successes as it was in the beginning over the 42-centimeter guns and their accomplishments; as confident of submarine efficacy as it once was confident of Zeppelin efficacy; as sure of the defensibility of submarine warfare as of the inhumanities in Belgium.

There is room for debate as to whether Germany could meet a minimum of Washington's demands, without destroying the real efficiency of the submarine arm, which has proved the only useful one in the German navy. It is stated that Admiral Von Tirpitz insists that there shall be absolutely no relaxation of the submarine warfare. He would torpedo anything within the war zone, and if it meant war with the United States would take on another enemy. Chancellor von Bethmann-Hollweg is described as of the opposite opinion; he would meet the United States far enough on the way of compromise to save peace, even at a sacrifice of the submarine power.

Which set of counsels may be expected to prevail? The American note has been sent to the Kaiser at the front for his suggestions as to the answer. What will be the suggestion that will come back from the militaristic clique so firmly in the German saddle? Will it favor moderation, after what it has done thus far? Will it admit that the neutrality of a merchantman is sacred, when it has held the neutrality of a nation a mere scrap of paper? Will it be concerned for the lives of noncombatants on shipboard, when its Zeppelin policy has had absolutely no concern for the lives of noncombatants in their beds at Antwerp or Whitby or London? The truth is that Germany has discovered that it made a mistake at the outset. It expected more effective results from Zeppelin barbarism than from undersea barbarism, and it was wrong. Is it likely, after committing itself so completely to extreme measures in other directions, to admit now that it was wrong, and to accept the humanitarian view because that view

is urged by a country which most of Germany despises?

These are questions that need to be weighed very prayerfully by people who assume to lead the country into a feeling of security about the possibility of war with Germany. These questions are to be answered first by the military authorities of Germany, whose record is quite familiar. What the military authorities decide will be echoed by the Berlin foreign office.

Let it be remembered that at the very beginning of the war statecraft in Germany admitted the wrong of the Belgian invasion, and promised recompense for damages. Military authority conducted the invasion, and instead of recompense, imposed special and onerous tributes upon the cities of the conquered area. Is it to be expected that the diplomatic authority will now prevail?

Along with all this testimony concerning the sort of counsels that are getting attention in Germany, there must be consideration of the possible arguments which will tend to convince German militarism that the United States would be less injurious to Germany if it were openly an enemy. These have been stated before. The United States has almost no army, and an inadequate navy. To the extent that our financial, industrial, and economic resources would be engrossed with the immediate business of building an army and strengthening a navy, those resources would not be available to provide arms, munitions, credit, to the enemies of Germany. There are plenty of people in England who sincerely believe that the United States is a more effective support of the allied cause, while at peace with Germany, than it would be if at war with Germany. There are more than a few in this country who think the same. Suppose German militarism gets that same notion?

THE BATTLE ON THE DNIESTER

The Russians in Galicia have not been routed and rendered ineffective, as is shown by the fact that, retiring behind the Dniester river, they have re-formed in strong positions, are making a vigorous stand, and even undertaking so ambitious a project as a counter-offensive. It is not at all to be assumed that the strategy of Grand Duke Nicholas contemplates anything so dangerous as a continual retirement in the hope of drawing the Germans into hostile territory, lengthening their lines, and at length attacking them with superior force. Campaigns are not won by the deliberate process of losing battles and retreating; sometimes they are won by the process of losing battles and yet continuing to advance, as Grant demonstrated.

But the present Galician situation begins to point the dangers to Germany and Austria of fighting such an enemy as Russia. Napoleon a century ago learned what those dangers were; Charles XII two centuries ago went to Moscow and lost his army for his success, as Napoleon lost his empire. The difficulty that German strategy confronts today is the same that those great chiefs faced. Pushing Russia back is like sweeping the Pacific ocean back upon itself when the tide insists on rising.

It is safe to conjecture that the allies have made urgent representations to Russia, urging her to put forth extreme efforts to keep just as many of the Teutonic forces busy in Galicia, in order that they may be kept away from the other fronts, on some of which at last the war must be won or lost. It is plain enough that it will not be determined in the east. Italy is making gains, and it will make more of them if she is not compelled to meet an onslaught of overwhelming forces brought from the east. The failure to land a bigger share of Kitchener's army in France and Belgium and, with a great smash against the western end of the German lines roll up the Teutonic forces along the trench lines by an enfilading movement, must be in some part explained by diplomatic conditions. The line in the west is now so strongly entrenched that it is desirable to get the German armies engaged on as many fronts as possible before the grand assault in the west. Rumania and Greece must be brought in if possible; Rumania to strengthen the attack on Austria and open a new battle front; Greece, to provide troops for the big final movement on the Dardanelles forts. In this way the central powers would be kept engaged at so many points that they would have small chance to kite military checks across middle Europe as they could do earlier in the conflict.

If the allies are able to open hostilities on another wide battle front, the Rumanian frontier, and to strengthen the Serbians so that they may resume a great offensive against Austria, there will then be a pretty complete hemming-in of the two Kaisers. There will be major battle lines in the west, in Galicia, on the Rumanian border, on the Serbian front, on the Austro-Italian littoral, and in the Aegean; while the

German attack on the Russian Baltic provinces would be yet another. All this, counting up seven lines of several contact, is aside from the naval operations by which Germany is bottled up in the west and Austria in the Adriatic. It suggests the beginning of the final massive effort to crush in the Austro-German shell by sheer mass of superior forces on many fronts.

There is good reason for misgiving on the part of the allies about the present stage of the war. But let it be looked at for a moment from the viewpoint of the German military experts as they wrote about the Great War before the war began. They foresaw, then, that their victory must be gained in a year, else they would not be able to hold out indefinitely against the enemies that in that year would have been raised against them. The year has approximately passed, and the very condition that both Bernhardt and Von Tirpitz feared, has begun to develop.

BERLIN CRISIS OVER,
OFFICIALS BELIEVE

(Continued from First Page.)

ert Lansing—are now satisfied that Germany can be depended on to make the following concessions:

First—Accept as a matter not in dispute the fact that American citizens are at all times entitled to the protection of the government in connection with the carrying of cargo. Germany will point out that all of her submarine commanders have been directly notified that neutral vessels are not to be attacked and sunk under any circumstances.

Second—Agree to do "everything in her power" to protect Americans, even to agreeing to as much as possible make immediate from attack all vessels suspected of carrying Americans even though their cargoes are believed to be contraband. Germany is expected to ask the United States to cooperate in some way so that her undersea commanders will know just what steamers are to be considered immune.

Third—Accept unqualifiedly the suggestion that a modus vivendi (temporary arrangement) be arrived at between the two nations whereby concessions shall be made by both sides so that innocent shipping shall be protected. The concessions by Germany will, it is expected, be made in accordance with the extent that the allies agree to lift their so-called "starvation blockade."

Fourth—Announcing a desire to meet the demands of the United States for such reparation as is justified for the carrying of cargo. Germany will be asked to agree to the right to offer additional proof regarding the status of the Lusitania and the Alexandria. The proof to be submitted along the lines permitted by the reply. (By doing this, officials say, that Germany ultimately may be able to bring to light the entire facts surrounding the Lusitania.)

Hope for End of War.

That an agreement with the United States on the German matters in dispute may eventually prove the entering wedge to negotiations that will end the war is the hope of many persons close to the President. Col. E. M. House, the closest friend and confidant of the President, is due to reach this city next week. Colonel House has been on the other side for some months on a personal mission for the President. He is coming back at the direct request of the President, having cut his stay in London short by nearly a week.

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Week's Summary For
Your Scrapbook

SUNDAY, June 6.—President Wilson's new note to Germany is held up for unexplained reasons. There is a Zeppelin raid on the east coast of England, a "few casualties" resulting, according to the war office. German submarines sink seventeen British and French ships in three days. Robert Rosenthal, charged in England with espionage, confesses that the German secret service has a complete outfit for counterfeiting United States passports.

MONDAY, June 7.—Rumania issues a mobilization order, though it is understood that war will not be declared, if at all, until after harvest time. King Constantine of Greece is reported near death. Slight gains at heavy cost are reported by the British war office on the Gallipoli Peninsula. Russians capture German trenches along the San.

TUESDAY, June 8.—A British aeroplane destroys a Zeppelin above Belgian territory, it being the first occurrence of the sort in history. The Teuton forces cross the Dniester at Zurawno in the advance on Lemberg. Italian troops cross the Isonzo at various points from Tolmino to the sea.

WEDNESDAY, June 9.—Secretary of State Bryan resigns because he will not sign the American note to Germany, and it is reported that the note will go forward immediately. The Irish situation causes a semi-crisis in the coalition British cabinet. Petrograd announces that the German advance on Lemberg is being stayed. The French report fresh gains north of Arras. The Turks report gains at Avi Burnu and Sedd El Bahr.

THURSDAY, June 10.—The Germans capture Stanislaw in eastern Galicia. The French at last invest Neuville St. Vaast. A German submarine is sunk by a British torpedo boat.

FRIDAY, June 11.—The American note to Germany is made public. It reiterates and amplifies the first note respecting the sinking of the Lusitania. The Italians take Monfalcone, the first big gain of their campaign. German forces in the Russian Baltic provinces are reported to be retreating.

SATURDAY, June 12.—It is expected at Washington that Germany will assure the safety of passenger ships as a result of the American note of protest respecting her methods of submarine warfare. Gradisca, an important railroad center on the Isonzo, is taken by Italians. The German advance toward Lemberg is checked by a rally of the Russian forces. German submarines sink five more merchantmen, among them a Swedish ship.

Washington's Pew
Stripped of Plate

For the second time in fifty years the silver plate bearing the facsimile of George Washington's signature has been stolen from the Washington pew in Christ Church, Alexandria.

Coincident with this loss, a page has been discovered missing from the Bible on the Masonic altar in the Alexandria Masonic Temple, the Bible being one of the relics of the lodge of which General Washington was master.

The police of this city have been asked to look out for the missing relics, but it is not thought of any attempt will be made to dispose of them, as it is believed they were stolen by persons who wanted them for souvenirs. The original name plate on Washington's pew was stolen during the civil war and another was placed there a short time later by the vestry.

Funerals

Mary L. Bragdon.
Funeral services for Mary L. Bragdon were held this afternoon at her residence, 132 Fourth street southwest. The remains will be taken to New Albany, Ind., for interment.

William W. Moore.
Funeral services for William W. Moore were held this afternoon at his residence, 132 Fourth street southwest. The remains will be taken to New Albany, Ind., for interment.

Evening Services in the Churches

Metropolitan M. E. Church, John Marshall place and C street northwest, the Rev. James Shera Montgomery, Flag Day services, sermon on "Our Flag and the Present Crisis."

Waugh M. E. Church, Third and A streets northeast, the Rev. F. M. McCoy, "Messages of the Master."

Mt. Vernon Place M. E. Church, South, the Rev. Edward K. Hardin, "The Sunday Question."

Foundry M. E. Church, Sixteenth and Church streets, the Rev. W. R. Wedderspoon, heroes of the Methodist Church's services, "Francis Asbury."

Hamline M. E. Church, Ninth and P streets northwest, the Rev. Lucius C. Clark, D. D., "The Bow of Promise."

Fifth Baptist Church, E street near Seventh southwest, Pastor Briggs, "The Master's Call."

Centennial Baptist Church, Seventh and I streets northeast, the Rev. E. Hez Swem, "Owners of the Unseen."

Theosophy, by "T" Ishti Bhatia, of India, 1216 H street, "The Power of Thought."

Gunton Temple Memorial Presbyterian Church, Fourteenth and R streets northwest, the Rev. E. Everest Granger, D. D., old folks' sermon, "A Crown of Glory."

Second Church of Christ, Scientist, Fifteenth and R streets northwest, "God the Preserver of Man."

First Church of Christ, Scientist, Columbia road and Euclid street, "God the Preserver of Man."

Dumbarton Avenue M. E. Church, the Rev. D. H. Martin, D. D., "The American Flag."

Wesley Chapel M. E. Church, Fifth and F streets northwest, the Rev. Howard F. Downs, "Early Revolutionists."

Union M. E. Church, Twentieth street, near Pennsylvania avenue, the Rev. John MacMurray, "Message to Mrs. Grundy Concerning Our Children."

St. Paul M. E. Church, South, Second and F streets northwest, the Rev. D. L. Blakemore, "Message of a Shining Face."

Emory M. E. Church, South, 6100 Georgia avenue, the Rev. E. L. Wolfe, "Dynamic and Brake."

Maryland Avenue Baptist Church, Fourteenth street and Maryland avenue, the Rev. Harvey T. Goodwin, "Meeting Jesus."

Temple Baptist Church, Tenth and N streets, the Rev. J. J. Muir, "Father Knows."

Northminster Presbyterian Church, Eleventh street and Rhode Island avenue northwest, the Rev. S. A. Bower, "The Sabbath."

Western Presbyterian Church, H street, between Nineteenth and Twentieth streets northwest, the Rev. J. Harvey Dunham, "Making the Most of Life."

Eckington Presbyterian Church, North Capitol-Florida avenue and Q street, the Rev. H. E. Brundage, D. D., "What Is a Symmetrical Education."

Washington Heights Presbyterian Church, Columbia and Kalorama roads, the Rev. John C. Palmer, D. D., "So Did Not I."

Metropolitan Presbyterian Church, Fourth and B streets southeast, the Rev. Paul R. Hickok, "The Span of Life."

United Brethren Memorial Church, North Capitol and R streets, the Rev. Charles E. Fultz, "The Golden Rule."

MAN EVENTS LISTED
FOR CAPITAL TODAY

Meetings and Entertainments to Be Held in Every Section of City by Various Societies.

Today.

Wanderlusts' hike, starts at Thirty-sixth and M streets northeast, 2:30 p. m.
Commencement exercises, Masonic and Eastern Star, University Law School, National Theater, 4 p. m.
Memorial services for Confederate dead, Arlington Cemetery, 8 p. m.
Excursion, Naval Consumptive Relief Society, Colorado Beach.
Closing exercises of Eighth Street Temple Sunday school, in temple, 10 a. m.
Religious services, Masonic and Eastern Star, under direction of Lafayette Lodge, No. 19. Address by Dr. James S. Montgomery, 8 p. m.
Commencement exercises, procession of faculty, alumni, and graduates to Trinity Church from Georgetown University, 10:30 a. m.
Baccalaureate sermon in Trinity Church by Rev. H. A. Gaynor, 8 p. m.
Meeting of board of regents, 1:30 p. m.
Law school exercises, the Phi Sigma, 4 p. m.
Reception to alumni, 7:30 p. m.
Band concert and college songs by alumni and graduates, in quad, 8:30 p. m.
Memorial services, Odd Fellows lodge, 1. O. O. F. auditorium, 7:30 p. m.
Concert, United States Marine Band, Marine Barracks, 4:30 p. m.
Concert, United States Soldiers' Home Band, bandstand at Eastern Star, 8 p. m.
Meeting, American Federation of Patriotic Societies, Eleventh and E streets northwest, 8 p. m.
Meeting, entertainment committee of Eagles, O. E. hall, 8 p. m.
Lecture, "The West and Western Equatorial Africa," Rev. D. J. O'Sullivan, Carroll Hall, 8 p. m.

Tomorrow.

Commencement, Von Unschold University of Music, New Willard, 2 p. m.
Ladies night, Brotherhood, Lord Memorial Hall, 8 p. m.
Convention, International Electrotechnical Union, Raleigh Hotel.
Meeting, Inland Oyster Jobbers' Association, Arlington room, New Willard, 8 p. m.
Meeting, Zeta chapter of the Phi Sigma, at home of Alton G. Orinelli, 2077 Quaker road northwest, 8 p. m.
Burlesque parade and class antics, Georgetown University students, at University, 12:30 p. m.
Concert, O. O. F. hall, 8 p. m.
Masonic—Dawson, No. 18, Stansbury, No. 24; Mount Vernon, No. 25; H. R. No. 26; Royal Arch Masons; Temple, No. 13; Columbia, No. 14; Eastern Star.
Odd Fellows—Union, No. 11; Langdon, No. 12; Beacon, No. 15; Elmer, No. 6; Rebekah, Knights of Pythias—Decatur, No. 9; Calanthia, No. 11.
National Union—Presmen's Council, East Capitol Court.
Reception, parlors of West Washington Baptist Church, in honor of tenth anniversary of wedding of John and Mary Smith.
Reception to new superintendent, Central Union Mission, in mission, 7:30 p. m.
Annual meeting, Board of Alumni, Georgetown University, Gaston hall, 7 p. m.
Meeting, Finance Branch Citizens' Association, Iowa Avenue, 8 p. m.
Meeting, D. A. R. parlors, New Ebbitt, 8 p. m.

Tuesday.

Masonic—National, No. 12, Armistice, No. 25; Myron M. Parker, No. 27; Tacoma, No. 23; Al. Parker, No. 24; H. R. No. 26; Fidelity, No. 19; Eastern Star.
Odd Fellows—Mount Pleasant, No. 22; Washington, No. 23; H. R. No. 26; Harmony, No. 14; Pythias—Webster, No. 7; Excelsior, No. 14; Capital, No. 4; Myrtle, No. 25; Joint Union, No. 30.
National Union—Treasury Council, Congressional Council.
Woodmen of the World—Mount Vernon Camp, No. 21; Cedar Rapids, No. 11; Daughters of America—Triumph Council, No. 4.
Knights of Columbus—Carroll Council.

Wednesday.

Masonic—Washington Centennial, No. 14; East Gate, No. 24; Columbia, No. 12; Brighton, No. 13; Eastern Star.
Arens, No. 19; Eastern Star.
Odd Fellows—Eastern, No. 7; Friendship, No. 11; Federal City, No. 30; Harmony, No. 14; Mount Nabo, No. 4.
Knights of Pythias—Franklin, No. 3; Equal, No. 17; Friendship, No. 4; Pythias Sisters.
National Union—Treasury Council, Congressional Council.
Woodmen of the World—Oak Camp, No. 4; Independent Order of Rechabites—Union Tent, No. 27.

Thursday.

Masonic—Naval, No. 4; La Fayette, No. 19; Admirals' Council, No. 7; Eastern Star, No. 19; Eastern Star.
Odd Fellows—Dawson, No. 18; Columbia, No. 10; Covenant, No. 12.
Knights of Pythias—Franklin, No. 3; National Union—National Council, Mount Vernon Council.
Woodmen of the World—Olympic Camp, No. 7; Elm Camp, No. 5; Maple Grove, No. 5; Ladies' Circle.
Knights of Columbus—Spaulding Council.
United Spanish Veterans—Richard J. Harden Camp, No. 4.
Daughters of America—Progressive Council, No. 8.

Friday.

Masonic—Lebanon, No. 7; School of Instruction, Royal Arch, No. 28; Martha, No. 4; Aachen, No. 19; Eastern Star.
Odd Fellows—Metropolis, No. 18; Central, No. 10; Mount Vernon, No. 25; Washington, No. 3; Dorcas, No. 4; Rebekah, Knights of Pythias—Byronia, No. 10; Rathbone, No. 4; Pythias Sisters.

Saturday.

National Union—Joseph Henry Council, Camerons Mill.
Odd Fellows—Drill and degree rehearsal, Patriarchs Council.

Concerts Tomorrow

By United States Marine Band, Marine Barracks, at 4:30 p. m.
WILLIAM H. SANTLEMANN, Leader.

March, "True to the Empire" Blankenburg
Overture, "William Tell".....Roosin
Excerpts from "High Jinks".....Frml
Waltz, "Estudiantina".....Waldteufel
Caprice, "Idie Hours".....Kretschmer
Scenes from "La Boheme".....Puccini
Fackeltanz No. 4.....Meyerbeer
Mars' hymn, "The Halls of Montezuma"
"The Star-Spangled Banner."

By U. S. Soldiers' Home Band, Bandstand, at 6:40 p. m.
JOHN S. M. ZIMMERMANN, Director.

FLAG DAY PROGRAM.
March, "The Triumph of Old Glory" Pryor
Patriotic overture, "America" Tobani
Petite suite, "The Forest Ranger's Courtship".....Ellenberg
(a) Forest Life. (b) The Serenade.
(c) The Wedding March. (d) Dance Upon the Green Sward.
Selection, "When Johnnie Comes Marching Home".....Edwards
Patrol, "The American".....Meacham
Descriptive, "The Warrior's Dream" Voelker
Waltz suite, "The Treasures of Love".....Waldteufel
Finale, "Yankee Grit".....Holzmann
"The Star-Spangled Banner."